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establishment ever be beleaguered by hostile natives ; and if all communication between it and the monastery was cut off, and if the monks and their retainers happened to be well provisioned, they could have held their own against any foray, and, if necessary, stood a siege.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS DINELEY,
ESQUIRE, GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO
IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

COMMUNICATED BY EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, ESQ., M. A., M. P.,
WITH NOTES BY JOHN WINDELE, ESQ., AND RICHARD CAUL-
FIELD, ESQ.

(*Continued from* vol. iv., p. 338.)

THE DESCRIPCÛN OF CASTLE HAVEN.¹—It is the third best Har-
bour in the province of Munster, an Earldome, its Irish name is
Glanbaraghan, its passage into it is so narrow, that ships of great
burthen upon the least disturbâce or blustering weather cannot
with safety enter ; neither is there room for any number to ride
there at anchor, all other accomodaçõs it hath, 8 fathom at low
water mark.

Its Castle is comãded by the grounds about it, yett it comãded
the harbour, by land ; it is not tenable agst Cannon.

Castlehaven was famous for a remarkable sea fight there anno
1601, by S^r Richard Lewson agst Don Pedro de Lubiar, otherwise
known by the name of Suriago, a Spanish Admirall.

THE DESCRIPCÛN OF BALTIMORE HAVEN.²—After Bear Haven

¹ Smith, the historian of Cork, seems to have had access to this MS. There is much of its matter and phraseology common to both. Or it may have also happened that the writer as well as Smith drew from some common original. The description here given of Castlehaven is very much as Smith has given it. The parish of Castlehaven is dedicated to St. Barachan, from whom the church, as also an adjacent holy well, and the locality itself, derive their Irish names. The name of this saint does not occur in Colgan's A. SS. Castlehaven gave title of Earl to Touchet, Lord Audley, by a creation in 1616, but it is long since extinct. The castle is now

very ruinous ; it stands on an elevated site near the shore, and was originally founded by the O'Driscolls, the native lords of Corca luidhe. In the Tyrone war it was held for a brief season by the Spaniards, and in the great rebellion became a strong hold of the Parliamentary forces.—J. W.

² Baltimore Haven, Hibernice *Dun a shad*, now a decayed village, was in the middle ages the chief seat of the once potential race of O'Driscoll, and in the reign of James I. was incorporated, and continued to send members to the Irish Parliament down to the Union. It is well situated for trade, having a safe haven formed by the island of Sherkin

the second best in the Province of Mounster is Baltimore,¹ at the Invasion by the Spaniards called Valentimore.

[A view of Dunboy Castle, copied from the "Pacata Hibernia," is here omitted].

in front to the south. Its castle, a Tudor structure, was built by the O'Driscolls, and still forms a striking accessory to the scenery of the harbour, being based upon a rock standing up abruptly on the northern shore. But as a fortress it was never of a very formidable character. In 1631, Baltimore was visited and pillaged by Algerine rovers, who carried off into slavery a number of its inhabitants, since which the place never recovered its former prosperity.—J. W.

¹ Baltimore Haven.—The following proclamation respecting this and adjacent places was issued "Apud Corck vi. August, 1610," as appears from the Council Book of Munster, a very valuable MS. now in the British Museum. "Bibl. Harl. 697, Pl. xlix. i., fol. 36." "Whereas the King's most excellent Ma^{tie}. having been enformed of the contynuall releeff that pyrats have received from tyme to tyme in the Westerne p'tes of this province, as Baltimore, Inisherkin, and divers other parts thereabouts, as well by the contynuall supplies of such desp^tat and dishonest men, as resorted thither of purpose to joyne and combyne themselves wth the said pyrats, as also of such shameles and adulterous women as daylie repaired unto them, and especially by the meanes of divers Taverns, Alehouses, and vicuall houses that have from tyme to tyme basely and mercenarily intertayned both these kinds of people, and his princely care and desire to contynue league and amytie wth all other Christian princes, who (not without collour) are become jealous of that releeff and countenance which they pretend the said pyrats to have lately founde and received in the said Western p'tes, hath given speciall direccon unto the lls. of his highnes most honourable privy counsell in England to take some good and speedy order for the prevencion thereof in tyme to come. Whereunto their lls^{ps} having not only made many good provisions w^{ch} are published and put in execution in that Kingdom, but have also sent over hither many straight commandments and direccons for the same purpose unto the Right Honourable the Lord deputie w^{ch} are by his lp seconded

and sent unto us, wherein notwithstanding we have likewise used our best endeavours, yet hath there ben little or no reformacon thereby procured, so as wee can fynde no other assured meanes left for the securitie of those lewde and wicked pyrats, but by unpeopling and layeing waste certain Islands in those borders and other places open unto their arrivals, which they have and yet do hitherto most comonly frequent. We do therefore for the speciall reasons and consideracons above mentioned by this our act of council resolve and appointe that a speciall comission shall be forthwith dirrected to such persons as shall be thought meete, answerable in effect to the severall articles hereunder writen.

"Imprimis—To suppress all such taverns and alehouses as they shall fynde superfluous, leaving only some few for the necessary intertainment of fishermen and travailors, who are to give good security that they shall not receive nor relieve any pyrats, or consorts of pyrats, nor any other that shall travaile into those p'tes, for their relieff, service, or supply whatsoever. Item, to unpeople the Islands of Insharkan and the rest, and also all such places upon the contynent as are weake and open unto the arrivall of the said pyrats, only except some houses and inhabitants as shall be fitly drawn within the gaurd and p'ticcon of some strong hold or castell. Item, to suffer none to remaine inhabiting in those p'tes, but such as shall fynde sufficient securitie not to intertain any pirratt, nor any other wandering travailor not having pass from the Vicepresident or some other of the councill, but that they shall within foure and twentie hours bring or send them before the said Vicepresident, or some one of the councill. Item, that no Taverner, Innkeeper, or Alehousekeeper within the Citties, Townes, or suburbs of Youghal, Kinsale, Corck, Ross, Bandon bridg, &c., shall receive or contynue any such wandering travellor in his house without the lyke bringing or sending him within three dayes unto the said Vicepresident or some one of the Councill to be further delt wth all ac-

After you are entered into it there is a large loch or Poole of a mile & half over, capable of any Fleet of Ships with small tides, deep water to ride in, & a very good place to careen Vessels upon occasion. This Haven is caused by an Island, called Innisherkan¹ two leagues to the Eastward² of Cape Cleer; The mouth of it is ten fathom at low water (at the south end of Innisherkan Isle), but very narrow because of a Rock visible above water; which being about a quarter of a mile of the better shoar secures the port.

Here blockhouses are thought necessary, because an enemy once there seated would command the best part of Carbery; the soyle about it is admirable, and fruitfull with plentiful provisions.

A JOURNEY from BUNRATTY-Castle³ in the County of CLARE, unto the famous Port and Town of YOUGHALL, in the county of CORK, and thence to the Port of Minehead, in ENGLAND.

From Bunratty Castle, chief seat of the R^t. Hon^{ble} Henry Earle of Thomond (of which hereafter) unto the Town of SIXMILE BRIDGE⁴ belonging also to that noble family is three miles; from

cording to pollicy and justice. Item, to give straight order and chardg unto all the inhabitants of those partes, that if any of the pyratts, or their consorts, shall presume to breake or come into any house, assault any person, or take away any goods or money from any place or p'sonne, that then the partie so offended shall raise hue and cry upon the said mallefactor, and that whosoever shall refuse or neglect to follow and pursue the said hue and cry shall be forthwith apprehended and punished for his said contempt according to discretion. Item, that the provost Marshall wth some competent number of horsemen shall attend the said commissioners, and himself be joyned with them in the said commission. And lastly, that fiftie of the Lord presidents fote company (wth a discreet officer) shall be appointed to attend the dayly dirrecon of the said commissioners, to be left and disposed of in Castles and other chieffe holdes in those parts, where they shall as they goe fynde good cause to leave them, w^{ch} said soldiers after they shall be so garri- zoned by the said commissioners shall receive their weekly lendings from their Capt. to the end they may not be any wayes chardgable or grivous unto the country. Rich. Morisson, Dom. Sarsfeld, Edw. Harris."—R. C.

¹ On Sherkin Island, opposite to Baltimore, stand the remains of another O'Driscoll Castle, and the now roofless and deserted Franciscan Friary, founded

by the same family in the fourteenth century. The ruins consist of a church, divided into nave, choir, and one transept, with adjoining conventual buildings, forming a thickly occupied cemetery. A slender square tower springs from the junction of the three principal portions of the church.—J. W.

² Northward by one half mile, only separated by Gascanan Sound.—J. W.

³ Bunratty.—A small village in the county of Clare, situate on the River Ougarney, near where it joins the Lower Shannon, about six miles below Lime- rick. It is remarkable only for its castle, originally built by the De Clares, an Anglo-Norman race, brought in by the O'Briens in the thirteenth century, and subsequently held by the Earls of Thomond. It continued to be inhabited by the Studdart family until the present century; since then it had been converted into a police barrack, and is at present the residence of a caretaker. The building consists of a central quadrangular keep, flanked by four square towers at the angles, and these are connected at head by depressed arches. The whole displays in its construction a variety of architectural alterations and mutilations, a mixture of several styles, from the period of early castella- tion to the Tudor and the barbarisms of the last century.—J. W.

⁴ Sixmile Bridge, *Hibernice* Abhain O'Gearna, a sessions and post town in the county of Clare, deriving its English

whence to the city of LIMERICK, to which there are two wayes, by the Oyle mills and Seat of the Mac Namarra beyond it, or over the high mountaine, famous for an admirable Prospect, hanging as it were over Sixmile-bridg Town, and coṃonly call'd by the name of Gallows-Hill; this is the upper, the other the lower way to Limerick; and from Town to the city six miles either way, whence the Town hath its name; their remarks I have noted elsewhere.

From LIMERICK (concerning which see page []) to Carigkenlish [Cahirconlish.—J. W.], page [] is about 5 miles; from Carigkenlish to MIL-TOWN Abbey is 3 miles, this see page []. From Mill-Town Abbey to Grain Church is a mile & half, this see page []. Whence to Pallice, the great Post, and one of the Dublin Roads from Limerick, is not altogether half a mile. From Pallice to Ballinclogh, the Estate of Jason Whitrowe, Esq., one of his Mat^{ies} Justices of the peace, which seat see page [], is a mile. From Ballinclogh to Michels Town,¹ a neat Town and fair Castle, belonging to my Lord of Kings-Towne, is ten miles. From Michels Town to Manning² a small house pleasant in scituation upon a river & neer a Ford, y^e estate of Mr. Robert Fennel, is five miles. Whence to Formoy³ bridg, a considerable pass over a River called the Black-Water, which see page [45], is almost three miles. From Formoy bridg to a fair English like Town in the county of Waterford, called TALLOWH,⁴ is 8 miles, in going to which you

name from its distance in long Irish miles from Limerick.—J. W.

¹ Mitchelstown, lately the splendid residence of King, Earl of Kingston, was, previously to the reign of “the British Solomon,” held by a branch of the great Geraldine family called the Clan Gibbon, whose chief was the “White Knight,” the last of whom took so active a part in the Desmond rebellion. Margaret, the granddaughter of this personage, married Sir William Fenton, by whom the estate came into the Kingston family through Sir John King, created Baron of Kingston in 1660. The town of Mitchelstown at present seems to participate in the failing fortunes of its lordly proprietors.—J. W.

² Manning is at present an undistinguished locality, situate on the River Funcheon, near the village of Glanworth, in the county of Cork. There is now neither house nor plantation upon it, answering the character of a gentleman's residence, but there are some remains of an ancient castle of the Roches. The O'Dugans, ancient chiefs of Fermoy, had a residence at Dun

Manann, somewhere on this townland, according to O'Heerin, probably on the site of the castle. The family of Fennell has disappeared from this neighbourhood altogether.

³ Fermoy, at present remarkable for something more than its bridge. It has lost its Cistercian Abbey “De Castro Dei,” once its pride, even its very ruins have perished; but it has grown up into a large, handsome, and flourishing town, now wanting only railway communication to confirm its prosperity. The Druid Mogh Ruadh displayed his excellent judgment in selecting Feara Maigh Feine for his inheritance beyond all the wide and fruitful territories which he had passed through from his native *Dairbre* (Valencia Island), on his way to Knocklong to aid the King of Munster by his magical arts. See Keating's “History of Ireland.” Fermoy Barony was known in ancient Irish history and topography as “Fearmagh Feine.”—J. W.

⁴ A fair and post town, situate near the Bride, in the barony of Castlebride, county of Waterford. At the Union,

leave on your left hand CASTLE-LIONS,¹ a fair Seat commanding a Market Town belonging to the Lord Barry, Lord Viscount Buttevant, Earle of Barrimore. Two miles also on this side TALLOWH is left also on the left hand a small estate called Mogealy, formerly belonging to S^r Walter RAWLEIGH; the present Tenant is seyed to be one Pyen, whose predecessor after having (for an inconsiderable [price] to what rate the Irish lands bear now) purchased a lease for 99 yeers of the sayd S^r Walter Rawleigh, S^r Walter offer'd the remainder to him & his heirs for ever, for a Goshawke of the sayd Pyen which he saw fly, which Pien refusing and being never since in a condiçõn to renew, the estate is fallen to the Lord Burlington, Earle of Cork.

A mile before you come to Tallowh is a fair English like built House belonging to S^r Boyle Maynard, in a Town called Corro-glass.

From TALLOWH to YOUGHALL is 8 miles, for the most part over mountaine. The before named Lord Barry is descended from Robert de Barry,² of great worth and renown (noted by Cambden concerning the County of Cork), who notwithstanding chose rather among the first to be Chief indeed, than to seem chief; he was eminent in the conquest of IRELAND, not without great hurt and wounds. In SEVINGTON, in the Diocess of CANTERBURY, are seen severall monuments of his ancestors thus inscrib'd :—

1. Hic jacet Joanna Barry quondam uxor Willelmi Barry militis, Pater de celis Deus miserere nobis, Fili Redemptor mundi Deus misere nobis. . . . Spiritus Sancte Deus miserere. . . .

its "pot wollopers" lost their privilege of returning two members to Parliament. Its corporate functions (obtained after the "great" Earl of Cork had purchased the place from Sir Walter Raleigh) had long previously ceased. Near the town is Lisfinny, an old Geraldine castle, of some note in the wars of 1641.—J. W.

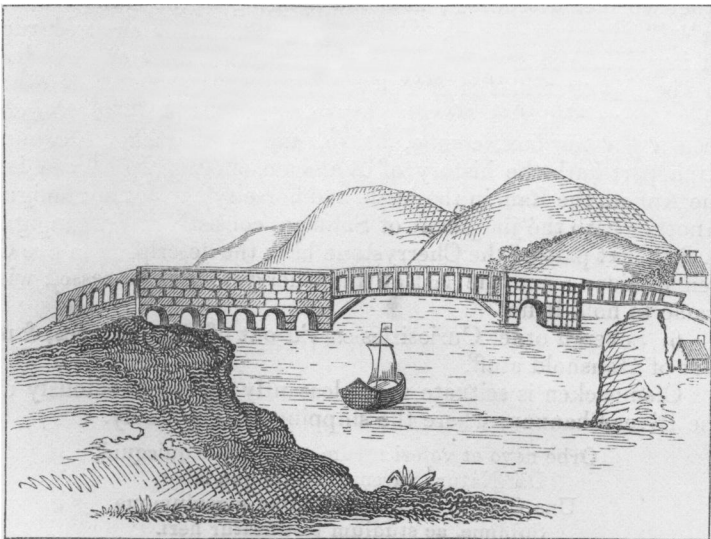
¹¹ Castle Lyons is a small out of the way town, "the world forgetting, and by the world forgot," also situate on the River Bride. It contains the remains of a Dominican friary (Smith erroneously calls it Franciscan), and a castellated mansion of the Barrys, lords of Barrymore. The friary was founded by John de Barry, in 1307; and the castle was built in the ante-Norman period by O'Lehane, chieftain of HyLeathan, but was soon wrested from him and his by the Strongbonian adventurer. It was burned down accidentally in the middle of the

last century; after which the place was deserted by its noble proprietors, doomed themselves shortly after to extinction.

¹² Robert de Barry, mentioned in the text, was nephew to Robert Fitzstephen, whom he accompanied to Ireland on the adventure of aiding the exiled MacMorrough in the recovery of his kingdom of Leinster. His brother Philip, succeeding him in his acquisitions, was the founder of the Barry family, which gave name to three baronies of the county of Cork, viz., Barrymore, Barryroe, and Orrery, called Orriria Barria, and was ennobled from an early period, the latest title being that of Earl of Barrymore (1627). Henry, the last earl, died without issue, within the present century, and with him were extinguished the honors of his family. Its broad possessions had previously passed away, having been exhausted by extravagance and folly.—J. W.

2. *Orate pro anima Joannis Barry Militis. Pater de celis
Deus miserere Fili Redemptor mundi
Spiritus Sancte Sancta Trinitas vnus Deus
miserere Nobis.*
3. *Orate pro anima Isabelle quondam uxor
Willielmi Barry militis, Pater de Celis &c., about the edges of
this as about the two former.*
4. *Hic iacet Margareta Barry quondam uxor Edwardi Barry
armig. que quidem Margareta obiit mensis Anno Dō
M.cccc. cufu' aie p'picietur Deus. amen. See more pag. [].*

Robert Barry above nam'd was the first man in the Kingdom of Ireland who mann'd the Hawk & brought it to hand. His Successors have since for their Loyaltie received of the Kings of England the title of Baron Barry, after that, of Viscount Buttevant; and then Earle of Barrimore; the first of this last creation was David Earle of Barrimore, who married the Lady Alice Boyle, eldest daughter of Rich^d E. of Cork, according to the pedigree of the monument in Yoghall, page []. The Surname of Barrymore (by reason of their vast lands and Riches) they gained among the vulgar. *Barry-More* signifying in Irish *Barry y^e Great*, as lately Coke, a very wealthy gentlemā, had the title of the Great Coke of Norfolk.



Formoy Bridge over the Blackwater.

Five miles from Michels Town, belonging to the Lord King-

stone, is Manning, in the hands of Mr. Robert Fennel,¹ whence to Formoy is two miles in the way to Youghall, which 16 miles further.

CLENMACKEN.—A small house belonging to Mr. John Clenett, a Fleming, a gentleman of extraordinary civility towards strangers, within an English mile and half of Limerick, in county of Clare side, wherein among other rarities are seen some singular artifices of his own.

As 1. The Modell of a Calesh or Relune to be drawn with one Horse, which cannot be overturned, his own proper Invençõn.

2. The Modell of the Oyle-mills, which are to be seen at Six Mile Bridge, pinn'd and sett together in a Violl with a very narrow neck, of Glass.

3. A Friggat with Guns, cut out of a Cherry-stone.

4. Another Cherrystone hath on the one side the cxvii. Psalm, and 1. c. 1681, easily to be read, in High Dutch. And on the other side of the same Cherrystone these 8 Figures carv'd plainly to be discern'd :—

An Horse with Bitt & Bosses.

An Hound, An Hare, A Stag, A Fox, a Squirrel, a Rabbit, a Monkey.

5. In another Cherrystone in the sixth part of it is carv'd a King in a Chair poynting his scepter to Hester upon her Knee, with other woemen attending; Hamond hanging at the Gallowes; Mordecay on horseback, and Hamond again going before Mordecay sitting in the Gate. A Coat of Armes with 3 Walnut-tree leaves in a bend, the Armes of Sr Petty, who married Sr Hardress Wallers Daughter. Another sixth part hath 6 drawers, in one whereof is seen a powder box, combe, brush, and tooth pickers. Another sixth part hath the history of Abraham offering up his son Isaac, the Angell, the Ram in the bush, and horse ty'd, all in small figures. Another hath the judgment of Soliman, consisting of seven figures. A fifth sixth part of the Cherrystone hath the descripçõn of the Garden of Eden; and the last of this Cherrystone is possessed with a frame to hold it up.

6. Severall other Curiosities carv'd out of Cherrystones, & most sort of Houshold stuff.

Clenmacken is scituate very pleasantly and commodiously upon the River Shannon, where the shipping pass by dayly.

Orbe novo et veteri rarum ac mirabile quicquid,

Dat Natura parens, artificisque labor,

Una CLENETTI Domus exhibet ingeniumque

Sublime, ac studium testificatur heri.

¹ Robert Fennel passed patent 9 July, 21 Car. II. for the lands of Bally-quane and Ensinrosty, a $\frac{1}{2}$ plow. 107 ac.;

Radigane, part of Bohirase and Lagh-irdaffe, 60 ac.; part of Kelleagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow. 62 ac.; Ferranlahessory, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.

DESCRIPTION OF BEAR-HAVEN.¹ Is scituate twelve miles to the northward of a promontory or foreland comonly called Missenhead or Caronhead ; that which is properly the Haven is the sea which cometh between the great Island and the main or countrey called Bear or O'Sullivan Bears countrey. At the entrance into the harbour it is not above the shot of a musquet over (viz.) from Dunboyne [Dunboy] castle to the great Island ; being entered, the tides are slack, good anchorage, and convenient places to bring ships on ground, smooth water. At low water mark it is five fadoms deep ; towards the north end it groweth much larger, a league over, and large enough to lett all the men of War of England, Holland, and France, ride therein safe, nay, I may say of the whole world.

The great Island, seven miles long, & the maine, forme y^e Haven, which at its south end joins with the bay of BANTRY.

When the famous Castle of Dunboyne, belonging to O'Sulevan Beare, was tenable and fit to offend and defend, it had the comãd of this admirable Haven.

The Fishery here in y^e Reign of Queen Elizabeth, viz., anno Dnī. 1588, was worth to y^e Lord of the Haven (afterwards Rebell), OSulevan Bear, (who was likewise owner of the castle Dunboyne), 500^{li} sterling p annū. paying but small duties to him. The coast so abounds in Fish, that few places known exceed it.

CAREW CASTLE² is two miles distant from the Abbey of Bantry : the Irish call this castle Downe-marke, or the Marquis his house ;

106 ac.; bar. Fermoy, county of Cork. The name has disappeared from amongst the landed proprietors of Cork.—R. C.

¹ The peninsula lying between the bays of Kenmare and Bantry, anciently the territory of Ivera, and now the barony of Bear, received its name from the Spanish *Iberi*, whose descendants, under the tribe name of O'Baire, held large possessions along the western coasts, until reduced within narrow limits in later periods by the O'Sullivans, driven out themselves from the Eoganacht of Cashel. It is pre-eminently a land of "mountain and of flood." Towards its western extremity lies the harbour of Bearhaven, sufficiently described in the text. The castle of Dunboy, not Dunboyne, whose memorable capture in 1602 by Sir George Carew formed almost the last incident in the Desmond rebellion, occupied a rocky headland at the west side of the haven. Few vestiges of it now remain, but its outworks are still distinctly traceable. The keep, however, has totally disappeared.—J. W.

² There is no vestige of any castle at present at Dunnemark. It was a fond fiction of the Carew family, who sought

to establish some territorial claims in this district early in the reign of Elizabeth, that this castle had obtained its name from a Marquis Carew, its probable founder ; but were that so, the term *Caislian na Mark*, rather than *Dun*, would have been given ; but, passing this by, the name of *Dun na mbare* is far older than the days of Carew, and occurs in Irish legendary history in the most remote period, inasmuch as it is fabled that Cesarea, the niece of Noah, landed here before the flood ! In the "Battle of Magh Tullang," *Dun na mbare* is mentioned as in Coreaguinn, in the west of Kerry. The Seanachie who wrote that wild admixture of fable and fact was evidently ignorant of its precise site, since he thus places it some fifty miles north of its true situation. The River Mialla, which here joins the Bay of Bantry, precipitates itself over a barrier of rocks some forty feet in height, forming a fall of a very picturesque character. In the "Agallamh na Seanoiridhe," an ancient MS. about being published by the Ossianic Society, another *Dun na mbare* is stated to be in Tirconnel (Donegal).—J. W.

it was built by the ancestors of the R^t. Hon^{ble} S^r George Carew, K^{nt}., Lord President of Munster, & some centuries of years ago the Carews had to their Inheritance the moyety of the whole Kingdom of Cork, which was first bestow'd by Henry 2^d. unto Robert Fitz Stephen.

Odalie held the County of Monterbary from y^e Carews.

The suit and service expected from Odaly¹ and his successors for all that land unto Carew and his heirs was to be their Rimers, Poets & Chroniclers of their Accōns, to which this country is very much addicted.²

Dunboin Castle, towards Bearhaven.

[Here is given a view of Dunboy Castle in Bearhaven, from "Pacata Hibernia," page 209.]

Anno 1601, Dec. 6, amongst sundry Castles rendered by the Irish into the hands of the Spanyards, as Donnogh Odriscall's delivering them his castle at Castlehaven, which comāded the harbour. S^r Finnin Odriscall, his castle of Donneshed, at Baltimore, and his castle of Donnelong, in the Island of Innisherkā, between which all entrances into that Haven were debarr'd; Donnel Osulevan delivered up unto them his castle of Dunboy, which hath the whole comānd of Bearhaven; these 3 harbours being the best of the west of Munster.

Castles standing, (some whose remaines are seen at this day upon the sea coast between Dunboy and Castlehaven), were Donnegall, haveing since the honour of being an Earldom, Donmanies, Downings, Leamcon, Rancoliskey, Cape-cleer, &c.; these were taken from the Rebels for Queen Elizabeth, by Captⁿ Roger Harvey, the 10 and 11 July, 1602.

[An account of what the subduing the rebellion in Ireland hath cost, &c., is omitted here.]

¹ O'Daly.—Muintir Bhaire is the peninsula lying between the bays of Bantry and Dunmanus. The tribe of O'Daly, which held it, has been for several ages eminently connected with the minstrelsy and bardic literature of Ireland. It is descended from one of the sons of Nial, the great Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century, and has produced a large number of bards and writers. One of them, Donogh Mor O'Daly, who died in 1244, has been called the Ovid of Ireland, and a poet "who never was, and never will be surpassed." The O'Dalys had possessions in various provinces of Ireland, and supplied in Desmond hereditary bards to the Mac Carthys, O'Keeffes, &c. To John O'Daly, of Anglesea-street, Dublin, we are in-

debted at the present day for the editing and publication of much valuable remains of our old minstrelsy.—J. W.

² A proclamation issued by the "President and Councill of Munster," dated 20 Jan., 1602, the "Marshall of the Province is straightley charged and commanded to execute by Marshall Lawe all manner Bards, Rymers, Harpers, Stokeghes, Clubbures, and all manner of Vagrant and Maisterles persons w^{ch} he or any other thereto authorized shall fynde travaieing or residing within this Province, or any part thereof, in the end of tenne daies nexte after the publishing of this present proclamation, without the lycense or passporte of the Martiail," &c.—Council Book of Munster, fol. 151, dorso.—R. C.